

MISC-4
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2430 E Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.
February 8, 1965

Mr. Edward K. Yasaki
Assistant Editor
DATAMATION
1830 West Olympic Boulevard
Los Angeles 6, California

Dear Ed:

I greatly appreciate the comments forwarded in your letter of February 2, 1965, concerning the proposed article on hyphenless justification. The authors welcomed your constructive suggestions and have made appropriate changes to the manuscript. Attached are two revisions to the article.

Regarding your question about "The Prairie" being copyrighted, we have verified through the Library of Congress that the book is public domain.

PRINTING PRODUCTION plans to run the article in the April issue--thus, the opportunity for an exclusive has passed. I will leave it to your judgment to run it either "as is" in DATAMATION or else report it in condensed form as a news item. Please let me know which you decide to do.

A paper will be presented at the International Conference on Computerized Typesetting, sponsored by the Research and Engineering Council of the Graphic Arts Industry, by representatives of this Agency on March 2 and 3, 1965, in Washington, D. C. The hyphenless justification

procedure described in this article will be the topic of this paper. However, transcripts of this paper will not be published before mid-April 1965.

With personal regards to you and Bob,

Sincerely,

JB

Joseph Becker

Attachments - 2

Footnote for reference in text, page 2, line 11, end of sentence.

* Set size determines the overall horizontal dimension of the space assigned to a character--it includes space for separation from adjacent letters. Set size also expresses the relationship of one type font to another. The size relationship of one letter to another is expressed in "units of relative value," based on the size of the em (18/18). Therefore the horizontal dimension for a letter is determined:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{URV} \times \text{SS} & = & \text{Horizontal dimension} \\ \text{Point Size} \left(\frac{1''}{72} \right) & = & \text{Vertical dimension} \end{array}$$

Insert for page 2, Line 22, at end of sentence.

In a unit font each character is assigned a proportional unit value. This unit value is valid regardless of the set size. The specified line measure can then be stated in units for each set size. Therefore the computer can accumulate units as it passes through four overlapping (set sizes) zones of justification in which an interword space may be selected for the end of line. This simple logic for line justification thus eliminates the requirements for stored dictionaries for word hyphenation, programmed logic approaches, or a combination of the two, prefix and suffix tables, and stripping and reconstituting routines.